

The Sun

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1930.

London office of THE SUN,
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.
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Subscription by Mail—Post-paid.
DAILY, Per Month..... \$5.00
DAILY, Per Year..... 50.00
SUNDAY, Per Year..... 10.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... 60.00
WEEKLY, Per Year..... 1.00
Postage to Foreign Countries added.
THE SUN, New York City.

The Centenarians.

The Health Department reports the death of fifteen individuals in New York during 1899 at the age of 100 and over.

Of these centenarians, eleven were women, and the oldest of the whole number was a woman also. She was 110 years of age at her death, and was a colored woman, born in the United States, a widow, and named HANNAH SMITH. The next oldest, 107 years, was likewise a woman and a widow, named JANE FRANKLYN, and she, too, was a native of this country. The oldest man was PATRICK MURRAY, married, a native of Ireland, and a resident of this country for forty years. The nativity of the whole fifteen was: United States, 6; Ireland, 7; England, 1, and France, 1.

The causes of their death were in nine cases old age, and in the others pneumonia and intestinal troubles, especially difficult for the aged to survive; though the life of Mrs. ARMINIE WILSON, a native of this country was cut short at 101 by a fracture of her leg, and Mrs. JANE FRANKLYN succumbed to rheumatism at the good age of 107.

We know that it is the fashion to be skeptical as to the fact of these great ages, and the Health Department does not assume to present any proofs as to the authenticity of its statistics in this respect. It simply records the age as it is presented; but the tradition of families and the memories of the centenarians themselves go far to supply the missing data and confirm the truth of the years returned.

There is no doubt, too, that full vigor of mind and body is now preserved, on the average, longer than in the past. The number of men and women active in the world's affairs at ages running from 70 to 90 and more is very great. A list of them would include a large part of the most fertile intellects and enterprising spirits of the period.

Nor is it unreasonable to expect that the centenarian is to be much more common in the future than in the past. The greatest advances of medicine may be in the direction of prolonging life. For that the whole world calls out, and it will be one of the most desirable of the fruits of civilization, of science, and human advancement.

The Case of A Fat Liar.

Mr. GODKIN of the *Evening Post* is giving some attention to the case of a youth named JOSEPH LYNCH, whose peculiarities of constitution combine obesity and mendacity to such a degree that the fox is as false as he is fat, and as fat as he is false. According to Mr. GODKIN, this boy is only ten years old and weighs over one hundred and eight pounds; and it appears that he can tell what is untrue with a calm dignity and physical tranquility seldom if ever before observed in a child of his years. The subject is treated by Mr. GODKIN in the *Evening Post* under the heading, "A Fat Boy's Elaborate Lie."

In pursuing the line of investigation indicated by the case of JOSEPH LYNCH, the editor of the *Evening Post* can render to science a service which he should not hesitate to undertake. In that fascinating borderland where the boundaries of physiology and psychology interblend, there is no richer field for exploration than the obscure relations between physical and mental conditions, and the moral degeneracy. Has JOSEPH grown fatter in heart and tongue as he has grown fatter, and because he has grown fatter? Are the misplaced and excessive deposits of adipose vesicles accompanied by an overproduction of moral oleine and margarine, so to speak, clogging the veracity, crowding out the better nature inherited from worthy parents, destroying the power to discriminate between truth and falsehood? Is the fat boy liar a more elaborate liar than before he was so fat? Are his lies more selfish in their inspiration, more cowardly in their intention, than they were when he was less corpulent? Has any systematic treatment for obesity ever been tried in his case, and if so, with what effect upon his propensity to lie? What would be the moral result of a diet treatment, an exercise treatment, a surgical treatment by the horrible operation of *dégraissage*, as now practiced and described by French medical authorities? Could JOE be trusted to tell the truth if he were reduced to the normal size for a lad of his age? Are his increasing obesity and his growing mendacity accompanied by any other marked symptoms of moral deterioration? Does he show himself more prone to use profane and indecent language when excited?

Mr. GODKIN's opinions on these subjects, if fortified by conscientious observation and study, would be read wherever the English language is understood, and would doubt be translated into French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish, and Portuguese.

It Approaches Its End.

The abolition of capital punishment in this State has been put off for a time, but it is only a short time.

It has been made manifest since the new law changing the method of execution came into operation that a great part of the public are turning with increasing aversion from the policy of judicial killing. They find, too, that instead of the death penalty's deterring from the crime of murder it is rather increasing. It is possible that the evidence that it is so in fact? Why should it be so, when experience shows the criminal that there is no crime which practically enjoys so great impunity as the crime of murder? Jurists who would not hesitate to convict a pickpocket, are loath to convict a murderer on evidence far more conclusive.

Therefore capital punishment, though prescribed by the law, is rarely administered. Probably no murderer in ten is hanged in the United States, and the escape of the rest, most of them entirely unrepentant, must afford encouragement to violence. There are twice as many lynchings as hangings, and the number of the innocent executed prisoners is a fixed proportion in the statistics of crime.

The talk about the necessity of the death penalty for the prevention of crime is the same old talk which delayed the abolition of the cruel punishments of past periods. As Judge ARNOX showed the Senate Judiciary Committee, every step toward the reduction of the number of crimes punishable

with death in England has been followed by a decrease in the amount of crime.

Capital punishment has been abolished in European States with advantage to the general morals of the community, and fewer murders have occurred. It is passing away throughout the civilized world, as a relic of barbarism, conservative of barbarism and not of civilization. Yet callow youths writing from Albany for the newspapers denounce Gen. CURTIS as a crank and a fanatic. It is simply because he has more sense and more knowledge of the subject than they.

But, as we have said, the days of judicial killing in this State are near their end. The strength of the argument is against capital punishment.

The New German Programme.

It is plain that Emperor WILLIAM means to be his own Prime Minister, and in the speech which he delivered at the opening of the Reichstag he outlined with unusual distinctness the legislation which he has in view. If, however, the young sovereign imagines that he has only to ask to be obeyed, he has yet to learn his rudiments of parliamentary government. Divided as the Deputies are in half a dozen parties or factions, the construction of a stable majority would be the dexterity of BISMARCK himself, and is likely to prove beyond the powers of a tyro in parliamentary devices.

Admitting that both wings of the Conservative party will go any lengths to satisfy the Kaiser's wishes—which, however, is not quite certain—we can discern but two ways of gaining the 193 votes needed to form a majority of the Reichstag. The Emperor's thick-and-thin supporters will have to unite either with the Catholic party of the Centre, or with the German-Liberal or so-called Freisinnige party. The former combination would be self-sufficing; the latter would fall somewhat short of preponderance, and would, therefore, need the help of the Socialists or of the inopinionable rump of the National Liberal party. It is already known, however, that the cooperation of the Ultramontanes can only be procured by such concessions, in regard both to the internal administration of Prussia and the attitude of the empire toward the Vatican question, as representatives of the Government have declared themselves unable to make. On the other hand, the Freisinnige party, which is mainly made up of pronounced free traders, has already indicated the indispensable conditions of its support, which are such reductions of the customs duties on food staples as would amount to a practical reversal of BISMARCK's decision. It is possible that the Kaiser's present advisers might be willing enough to cast discredit on the economical views of the veteran ex-Chancellor, but they could not do this without estranging the agricultural interest, and straining almost to the point of rupture the allegiance of the Conservatives. So that when the young sovereign brings forward his bill for a further increase of the peace offensive of the army, to carry which must at all be his principal aim, though he touched but lightly on the subject in his speech; he will probably appreciate better than he now does BISMARCK's dexterity in weaving majorities out of incongruous and intractable materials.

We may, on the other hand, take for granted that the Kaiser's labor program, to which the larger part of his speech was devoted, will not be vigorously resisted in any quarter. Both the Ultramontanes and the members of the Freisinnige party are anxious to conciliate the Socialists, by the help of whose votes they have managed to carry a good many seats at the second balloting. Had, indeed, the Emperor proposed to establish an eight-hour labor day for adult males, or to fix a minimum of wages in all trades, the German Liberals, who adhere to the orthodox economy, would have deemed it a duty to oppose him, even at the risk of depriving their future candidates of any assistance from the labor vote. But WILLIAM II. has omitted to mention any such restrictions of women's and children's work as are embodied in the British Factory acts. At the same time he intimates that the Workmen's Insurance acts, devised and carried by BISMARCK, may be susceptible of extension and amendment. Of the Anti-Socialist bill, which the ex-Chancellor vainly tried to force upon the last Reichstag, the Emperor said not a word, and the inference is that he means to discard the policy of repressive legislation, which would, in truth, be scarcely reconcilable with his twice-repeated declaration that the protection of workmen is the paramount purpose of his Government.

It is evident that no European sovereign ever proclaimed himself with such openness and emphasis the champion of labor, and the reception which his overtures will meet with from German workmen will be watched with interest all over the world. Will the Emperor's proposals be eagerly and cordially accepted as proofs of a sympathy which rarely emanates from thrones, and as an earnest of larger concessions in the future? Or will the sincerity of his friendship be impugned and the value of his proffered reforms depreciated by the Socialist speakers, who after the Bismarckian muzzle is removed, can let their tongues wag at will? The Kaiser will have an opportunity of testing the extent to which he has secured the good will and confidence of workmen when the bill increasing the army is brought forward. Should the representatives of labor in this sort of election vote against a measure which he deems of vital import to the safety of the fatherland, WILLIAM II. may be disenchanted with the rôle of father of his people, and arrive at the conclusion that BISMARCK's knowledge of human nature is broader and deeper than his own. The ex-Chancellor, it will be remembered, never hesitated to express the conviction that every new concession to the Socialists was a fresh step upon a quagmire whose bottom was unfathomable. Yet BISMARCK himself by his Workmen's Insurance acts pushed the doctrines of State socialism further in legislation than they have ever been carried in modern times. His conception of State socialism, however, differs materially from his young master's. While conferring favors with one hand he applied a gear with the other, and did not allow his beneficiaries to say what they thought of his benefactions. WILLIAM II., on the other hand, withdraws the gag, and virtually says to workmen in the words imputed to AUGUSTUS: "Do I play my part well? Then give me your

applause!" Suppose, however, the applause should not be heard? Then, perhaps, the curtain will be hauled down, and the play will be over.

The Time for Shame.

Now that Gen. CURTIS's bill for the abolition of capital punishment has been rejected by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, the *Evening Post* acknowledges that its charges that the passage of the measure in the Assembly was due to corrupt means are utterly without foundation.

But, following the example of Mr. CLEVELAND, it tries to get out of the scrape by making reporters responsible for its own deliberate falsehoods.

"The assumption of certain newspaper correspondents at Albany that the bill was helped in its passage by the use of money," says the *Evening Post* of Wednesday, "is unfounded." "Gen. CURTIS, as all the people know, is an incorruptible man," it adds, "and is not likely to be so easily bought."

Yet the *Evening Post*, of last Friday, after it had had a day in which to reflect on the subject of the passage of the bill on Thursday, declared, with great solemnity and particularity, that the vote had been purchased by money. This is what it said in closing its leading article:

"It is inexplicable except on the hypothesis of downright bribery. We feel all the sense of shame in writing the words which we acknowledge in the above paragraph, but we cannot say less. It is enough to tell the world what our Legislature consists of, but to tell our people would be worse."

But what sense of shame did the deliberate liar feel when he was obliged to take all this back, confessing that it was false and baseless, and when he undertook to make newspaper reporters the scapegoats for his own transgression?

A Word For Speaker Husted.

Nothing can justify the conduct of Mr. Speaker HUSTED in the Assembly in the sessions of Tuesday and Wednesday evening.

We have always desired to think well of this energetic and popular Republican statesman; but he cannot employ the official power that is intrusted to him for the promotion of such a job as the Aqueduct bill, or for smothering the rights of members upon the floor, without incurring a responsibility of which he does not now seem to possess an adequate conception.

Even the *Tribune* condemns the behavior of the Speaker; and we add our testimony that in all our experience of parliamentary tyranny and parliamentary tricks, we have never seen anything more outrageous.

After a thrilling discussion of worsted and woollens, the Senate yesterday passed the Worsted Bill. Mr. PAYNE of Ohio voting with the Republicans. It was agreed to consider the Silver bill next Monday, and stick to it. The Pension Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed until there was no quorum.

A. H. HAYES, better known as the Civil War hero, spoke his tariff speech, and is said to feel better.

Sixteen years ago the first of a series of reunions of war veterans was gathered at Caldwell, Ohio, the home of Private DALLZEL. It was a patriotic picnic where everybody enjoyed himself so much that others on the same plan were held in many places. This year, at Caldwell, on the 12th and 13th of June, under Private DALLZEL's guidance, there will be one of these gatherings of Union soldiers and their wives and children, and a pension debate in the evening will be the feature of it. A stirring reunion may be expected, and Gen. ALLEN, who keeps his eyes open for such affairs, has promised to be there.

The venerable Francis S. SMITH, author of "Country Life in France," is visiting in New York.

What business has Fame to take a vacation at this time of year, and let the Rev. Dr. SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH be called out of his name? "Fate tried to conceal him by naming him SMITH," and apparently Fate has succeeded. Is it the Hon. BENJAMIN WILKINS, Gen. HAYES, who has his duties assigned to the distinguished poet and son-SMITH?

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Week's Sport*, takes up the main point in a matter now known by athletes as "the Fond case."

"If Fond has not transgressed the rules of amateur since his reinstatement several years ago, there is no reason to suppose that he will do so now. The privileges enjoyed by amateur athletes generally, the rights of Managers of the A. A. U. to the contrary notwithstanding."

That remains to be seen. At present the Board of Managers is a law unto themselves. By repudiating the influence upon the N. A. A. U. they have declared that that organization never existed in a way to concern them, and that there is no element of it in the present A. A. U. To their view when the N. A. A. U. adopted the plan of disbandment as the most convenient and rapid method for effecting what was generally regarded as a desirable change, the A. A. U. was a mere legal fiction, devoid of all real substance, and its members were no more than puppets in the hands of the A. A. U. To their view when the N. A. A. U. adopted the plan of disbandment as the most convenient and rapid method for effecting what was generally regarded as a desirable change, the A. A. U. was a mere legal fiction, devoid of all real substance, and its members were no more than puppets in the hands of the A. A. U.

This is the logical deduction from the supposition of Mr. FOND, by the A. A. U. managers. If the organization is unanimous in their support, there is nothing more to be said. If some disagree with them, the sooner the disputed point is definitely settled the better.

A big wind storm has battered the aqueduct through which the city of Mexico got its drinking water, and consequently the city of Mexico is getting an drinking water. The city of Mexico is getting an drinking water. The city of Mexico is getting an drinking water.

Williams & Guiton.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Will you kindly publish the following correct statement in your paper in regard to the Williams & Guiton? The firm of Williams & Guiton was dissolved by the death of the senior partner, John S. Williams, in 1916. The business was continued under the same firm name until 1917, when it was sold to the late Mr. Guiton, who prior to his death assigned to every E. G. Guiton, his son, all the assets and liabilities of the firm, and the two preceding firms. The late Mr. Guiton, who died in 1917, was succeeded by his son, E. G. Guiton, who died in 1918, and was succeeded by his son, E. G. Guiton, who died in 1919, and was succeeded by his son, E. G. Guiton, who died in 1920, and was succeeded by his son, E. G. Guiton, who died in 1921, and was succeeded by his son, E. G. Guiton, who died in 1922, and was succeeded by his son, E. G. Guiton, who died in 1923, and was succeeded by his son, E. G. Guiton, who died in 1924, and was succeeded by his son, E. G. 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